



Burgess Hill Urban District Council

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH 1964

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BURGESS HILL

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1964

by

D. M. RICHARDSON

M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Eng.)

Health Department,
Oaklands,
Boltro Road,
Haywards Heath.

Tel. No. Haywards Heath 50301

October, 1965.

Members of the Urban District Council of Burgess Hill, 1964-1965

C. Judge, Esq., J.P., (Chairman of the Council)

Mrs. J. S. Campbell (Vice Chairman)

Mrs. E. E. M. Bridgman
T. H. Brown, Esq.,
J. De Caux, Esq.,
Mrs. M. Edmondson
T. F. Hole, Esq.,
S. G. King, Esq.,
A. H. Nicholson, Esq.,
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R. W. Pepper, Esq.,
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G. V. Smith, Esq.,
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Public Health Committee

Chairman of the Council (ex officio)

T. F. Hole, Esq., (Chairman)

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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BURGESS HILL

R E P O R T

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BURGESS HILL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the year 1964.

The corrected birth rate rose slightly to 20.73 live births per thousand population. The number of illegitimate live births expressed as a percentage of total live births was 3.46. The infant mortality rate of 9.43 per thousand live births showed a slight increase on last year and of the three deaths recorded during the year, two occurred during the first week of life. The still birth rate was 15.48 and the foregoing when combined with the early neonatal rate gave a perinatal mortality rate of 21.67 — a slightly lower figure than that of the previous year. The maternal mortality rate was again nil.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 178 giving a corrected death rate of 11.94. An analysis of the main causes of death will be found on page 11 of the report.

The natural increase in population (excess of births over deaths) was 140.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOUNDARY REVIEW.

The tripartite National Health Service has been described as a tripod with the Ministry of Health at the apex. If such an analogy be valid then the public health service is represented by the third and weakest limb, the latter being additionally enfeebled by a split which, in the greater part of England and Wales, divides its main services (personal and environmental) between County and County District Councils respectively. Despite a personal experience of an excellent relationship with a County Health Authority over a period of several years such a division can be restricting, particularly in an area of rapid growth such as Mid-Sussex, and the various spheres of influence in personal and environmental health are, apart from their artificiality, unintelligible not only to the public but to many doctors.

A greater local influence in personal health can only be achieved in Mid-Sussex by a unification of the three districts and, from the purely public health viewpoint, it is to be hoped that the immediate post war trend towards centralisation of the personal public health services upon the major

local authorities will, to some extent, be reversed by delegation when Mid-Sussex and similar areas fall for review by the Boundary Commission. It is certain that whatever may, or may not, happen as a result of local government changes, a much greater sense of common purpose between the three parts of the National Health Service must be achieved if positive health is to be accomplished for the majority of the people of this country in the foreseeable future.

Integration of consultant, family doctor and public health services has already been envisaged in the Porritt Report. Mid-Sussex with its excellent medical and social services would, in my view, provide a most suitable area for an experiment on these lines.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH, TETANUS AND POLIOMYELITIS.

The total number of inoculations carried out at clinics and schools attended by your Medical Officer of Health increased by approximately ninety per cent during the year as compared with 1963. (See summary below).

There was a slight decrease in the number of children immunised in the Rural District but in Burgess Hill the total was two-and-a-half times that of the previous year.

	C.R.D.C.	C.U.D.C.	B.H.U.D.C.
<u>Diphtheria Immunisation:</u>			
T.A.F.	215	298	286
Diphtheria/Tetanus ..	175	233	298
Trivax (Triple)	-	142	754
Tetanus	-	7	21
	390	680	1,359
<u>Others:</u>			
Smallpox	-	13	128
Poliomyelitis (Oral) ..	-	327	906
Influenza (C.U.D.C. Staff)	-	58	-
	390	1,078	2,393
CUCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT ..	390		
CUCKFIELD URBAN DISTRICT ..	1,078		
BURGESS HILL URBAN DISTRICT	<u>2,393</u>		
Total	<u>3,861</u>		

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES OF VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX AND CHOLERA.

During the year 1,137 certificates were authenticated by the Health Department.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Fifty-two cases of infectious disease were notified compared with a figure of 261 for the previous year and, of the total notifications received, 34 were due to measles, 9 to whooping cough and 2 to scarlet fever. One case of dysentery was notified during the year.

TYPHOID OUTBREAK IN ABERDEEN.

During the early summer considerable attention was focussed on the typhoid outbreak in Aberdeen which, although comparatively remote from Mid-Sussex, gave a considerable amount of work to the public health inspectorate in an endeavour to trace suspected brands of corned beef. The danger of a symptomless carrier from the Aberdeen area entering the retail food or catering trades in Mid-Sussex was also considered. In June a circular letter was sent to all family doctors in the area asking for information concerning any patients who had been in Aberdeen since early May and were known to be engaged in the catering trade.

CASE OF BRUCELLOSIS IN MID-SUSSEX AREA.

In December a family doctor drew my attention to a case of brucellosis (undulant fever) which had occurred in a patient who is resident in the Mid-Sussex area. After a few weeks of vague ill health and loss of appetite the patient, a middle aged executive, developed a temperature with severe sweating and pain in the limbs. The family doctor considered typhoid as an initial diagnosis and submitted a sample of blood to the laboratory from which a report was subsequently received that an agglutination test against brucella abortus was positive at a titre of 1 in 2000.

As the patient's father-in-law is a local dairy farmer and raw milk is used in both households the circumstantial evidence was strongly in favour of the infection having been acquired in this manner. There was no danger to public health as a result of this incident as all the milk collected from the farm is pasteurised at the receiving depot before distribution. I visited the farm and advised the farmer to arrange for the scalding of all milk used by his family and it was also suggested that those employees who received raw milk from the farm should be told to do the same.

The subsequent progress of the patient followed a typical course with characteristic exacerbations after periods of apparent recovery. The long period of inactivity associated with the disease and the financial implications in the case of a key member of a family only serve to emphasise the need for (a) pasteurisation of all milk, or (b) an intensive programme to eradicate brucellosis in cattle.

Liaison with the District Veterinary Officer (Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries) was maintained throughout the investigation of this incident.

SALMONELLOSIS IN CATTLE.

In November a Veterinary Officer of the Animal Health Division at Lewes (Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries) reported an outbreak of salmonellosis in calves on a farm in the Mid-Sussex area. It would appear that since the arrival of a new batch of calves at the farm there had been many cases of salmonella infection among the animals. Most of the cases had been due to *Salmonella typhimurium*, a common food poisoning organism, but at the time of the Veterinary Officer's report *Salmonella paratyphi B* had been isolated from a calf which had died of the disease. The Veterinary Officer and I agreed that although the disease was likely to have been imported from outside, it was just possible that the infection might be human in origin, i.e. via a symptomless carrier who might have acquired the infection in the neighbouring poultry houses, which form a substantial part of the business.

On visiting the farm with the Senior Public Health Inspector on the following day, the Manager and staff were interviewed and arrangements were made for the collection of stool specimens from workers employed on both sides of the business. Instructions were given to the workers on the need for strict personal hygiene in order to protect themselves and their families against infection.

In due course the Public Health Laboratory reported that all the specimens submitted were negative for organisms of the salmonella group and it is now firmly believed that the calves were infected prior to their arrival at the farm.

The prevalence of salmonella infection in cattle and the need for much higher standards of hygiene in our slaughterhouses is occupying the attention of the authorities at the present time. It is now quite evident that much of our meat may be contaminated with salmonella organisms when it is delivered to our homes and this is at least one of the ways in which the ubiquitous salmonella may gain entry to our food stores. It is fortunate that the high temperature to which meat is submitted during the cooking process reduces the hazards considerably but only scrupulous care, on the part of the housewife, can prevent contamination of other susceptible foods with organisms from the meat when it is in its raw state.

LEAD PAINT FINISH IN TOY MOUTH ORGANS.

As a result of a discovery by the Public Analyst in connection with an imported toy, the following letter, which is self-explanatory, was sent in January to forty-two toy traders in the Mid-Sussex area. At the same time all General Practitioners, Health Visitors and other persons likely to be interested were informed.

"Confidential"

MID-SUSSEX DISTRICT

Health Department,
Oaklands,
Boltro Road,
Haywards Heath, Sussex.

6th January, 1965

Dear Sir or Madam,

Lead Paint Finish in Toy Mouth Organs

The Public Analyst recently drew my attention to the level of lead (13,000 parts per million) in the paint covering the surface of a toy mouth organ which had been purchased in the district at Christmas time.

It would appear that the child to whom the toy had been given as a present had succeeded in removing a considerable proportion of the paint from the instrument with his mouth and teeth. When the child subsequently developed abdominal pain (not in itself an unusual phenomenon in the festive season) the mother became anxious, and noticing the lack of paint on the mouth organ called to mind comparatively recent accounts in the National press of lead poisoning in children, some cases of which had been attributed to the ingestion of paint from toys. The mother decided that the child might be suffering from lead poisoning and submitted the mouth organ to the Public Analyst for examination.

It would appear to me that the slight excess of lead found in the paint covering the mouth organ (1.3 per cent) as compared with the level of 1.1 per cent recommended by the British Standards Institution is almost an academic point, having regard to the fact that no reasonable person in these days would expect a toy designed specifically for the mouth to be finished in this manner.

I have taken up this matter with the Ministry of Health and hope that it may be possible to arrange, through the Board of Trade, for the screening of importations of this type.

In conclusion I would suggest that this is also a matter which the individual toy dealer should in his own interests bring to the notice of the Trade Association and I hope that some of you may consider doing so.

If, as a result of our desire to circularise all traders who might sell toys, your name has been wrongly included in our list of potential toy dealers, please ignore this letter. A photostat of the multicoloured carton containing the mouth organ is enclosed herewith.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) D. M. RICHARDSON

Medical Officer of Health."

A full report on the above findings was sent to a Senior Medical Officer at the Ministry of Health. The only remaining specimen of the mouth organ available at the shop concerned, was purchased by the Senior Public Health Inspector (Cuckfield U.D.C.) and sent to the Government Chemist for examination.

Following the interest shown by the Press in this incident, the facts soon became known to a leading importer of mouth organs, with the result that within a few days, several similar importations from the Far East were sent for laboratory examination.

It is understood from the Ministry of Health that the Home Office are considering the preparation of Regulations under the Consumer Protection Act, 1961, which will include a statutory limit for the lead content of paint used in toys.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

Section 47.

This Section provides for the compulsory removal from their homes of elderly, infirm or incapacitated persons who are not receiving proper care and attention. Such persons are often living on their own under poor and insanitary conditions and although it was not necessary to take formal action under this Section, several cases were investigated during the year.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY.

The Unit visited Burgess Hill during July 1964.

I am indebted to Dr. Rigden, the Director, for the following analysis of the figures resulting from the Surveys.

Results	Burgess Hill General Public			Burgess Hill Factory Estate		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Number of persons X-rayed ..	523	854	1377	575	340	915
<u>ABNORMAL FILMS:</u>						
Tuberculosis requiring close clinical supervision or hospital treatment ..	1	-	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis requiring occasional clinical supervision ..	-	-	-	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasms — carcinoma lung	1	-	1	-	-	-
Sarcoidosis (including enlarged hilar glands)	-	1	1	1	-	1
Congenital cardio-vascular disease	-	-	-	-	1	1
Acquired cardio-vascular disease	9	3	12	3	-	3
Other abnormalities ..	2	4	6	2	1	3
Total abnormalities ..	13	8	21	7	2	9

Out of a total of 2,292 persons presenting themselves for chest radiography only 2 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered and, of these, only 1 required close clinical supervision or hospital treatment.

Number (per 1,000 persons X-rayed) with tuberculosis requiring close clinical supervision or hospital treatment 0.44

WATER SUPPLY.

- (i) The water for the whole of the Urban District is supplied by the Mid-Sussex Water Company. This was satisfactory in quality and quantity.
- (ii) The Company carried out monthly bacteriological examination of the raw water and all were satisfactory. The water was chlorinated.
- (iii) The supply is not liable to plumbo-solvent action.
- (iv) There was no evidence of the supply being contaminated.
- (v) With the exception of three houses, all are provided with a piped supply direct to the house.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

As in previous years several talks were given during the year to schools and various organisations. Six attendances were made at the School Leavers Courses held at Stafford House, Hassocks. These four-day residential courses are arranged by the Area Further Education Organiser and provide school leavers with useful information on important topics.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

During the year medical examinations were carried out for the following authorities:-

Cuckfield Rural District	..	4
Cuckfield Urban District	..	1
Burgess Hill Urban District	..	18
East Sussex County Council	..	48

I would like to express my thanks to Mr. Hobson, Senior Public Health Inspector, for his help and co-operation in the work of the department and for the particulars which he has supplied for this report. I also wish to record my appreciation to other members of the staff for their loyal support during the year, particularly Miss Everson, my Secretary.

In conclusion, I would like to thank members of the Council, particularly the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee, for their support and also the officers and staff in other departments for their help during the year.

D. M. RICHARDSON

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health	..	..	..	D. M. Richardson, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Eng.) (Also Medical Officer of Health to Cuckfield Rural and Cuckfield Urban Districts and School Medical Officer to East Sussex County Council)
Senior Public Health Inspector	..	..	..	J. W. Hobson, M.A.P.H.I., (Certificates of Royal Society of Health as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, and in Sanitary Science)
Additional Public Health Inspector	..	..	..	S. J. Perry, M.A.P.H.I. (Diploma of Royal Society of Health as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods)
Secretary to the M.O.H.	..	..	..	Miss G. L. Everson
Clerks to the M.O.H.	..	..	..	Miss B. P. Rackham Miss S. V. Holmes
Clerk to the S.P.H.I.	..	..	..	Miss M. Jenner
Rodent Operator	..	..	..	Mr. S. W. Cook

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Summary of Statistics for the years:

				<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Area of District in Acres	..	..	..	2,024	2,024	2,024
Population estimated to middle of year	..	..	..	14,660	15,010	15,490
Rateable Value	..	..	..	£224,137	£755,499	£793,457
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	..	..	..	£870	£3,000	£3,200
Density of Population (persons per acre)	..	..	..	7.24	7.42	7.65
Number of Houses	..	..	..	4,896	5,096	5,305
Birth Rate (corrected) per 1,000 population	..	..	..	19.11	17.82	20.73
Death Rate (corrected) per 1,000 population	..	..	..	10.69	10.20	11.94
Infant Mortality Rate	..	..	..	10.07	7.55	9.43

							<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	159	148	307
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	11
							<u>163</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>318</u>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (crude)	.. .. .	20.53
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (corrected)	.. .. .	20.73
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births		3.46

[illegible]

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 (live and still births)	15.48
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					<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total Live and Still Births	167	156	323

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age			

Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	-	3
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
			Total	..	..	..	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>

(a)	All infants per 1,000 live births ..	9.43
(b)	Legitimate infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births	9.77
(c)	Illegitimate infants, per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0.00

								<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..		2	-	2
Illegitimate		-	-	-
			Total		<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>

Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births	6.29
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							<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	-	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
			Total	2	-	2

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births	6.29
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<u>Perinatal Mortality</u>						<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Still Births and Deaths under 1 week	6	1	7
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births								
(a) Burgess Hill Urban	..	..	..	..	..			21.67
(b) Mid-Sussex Area	..	..	..	..	..			24.65

Maternal Mortality

Maternal Deaths (including abortion)					Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births								0.00

<u>Deaths</u>						<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
All Causes	..	..	..	..	..	88	90	178
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (crude) ..					..			11.49
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (corrected) ..					..			11.94

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BURGESS HILL URBAN DISTRICT

						1963	1964
(i)	Diseases of the heart and circulatory system					59 (37.82%)	71 (39.89%)
	(Coronary disease)					28 (17.95%)	38 (21.35%)
(ii)	Cancer (all sites)					22 (14.10%)	40 (22.47%)
	(Cancer of Lung and Bronchus)					6 (3.85%)	8 (4.49%)
(iii)	Vascular lesions of the nervous system					31 (19.87%)	31 (17.42%)
(iv)	Respiratory diseases (including tuberculosis)					17 (10.90%)	15 (8.43%)
	(Respiratory tuberculosis)					Nil	Nil

CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

<u>Cause</u>						<u>Age</u>
1. Prematurity (2 lbs. 5 ozs.)	..	..	..	..	..	35 minutes
2. Atelectasis (congenital abnormalities)	..	..	..	..	..	2 days
3. Pneumonia (congenital heart disease — double outflow tract from R. ventricle)	..	..	..	..	..	9 months

CAUSES OF DEATH IN BURGESS HILL URBAN DISTRICT

						<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..			-	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..		-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..		-	-
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..			-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..		-	-
8.	Measles	..	..	..	..	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases					-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..			1	2
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..				5	3
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..			-	4
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..			-	-
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms					13	12
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..		-	1
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	-	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..				15	16
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..			21	17
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..				1	1
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	..		8	17
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..			3	3
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	-	1
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	3	3
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	5	2
25.	Other diseases of the respiratory system					1	-
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..				-	-
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..				1	-
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..			-	-
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..			-	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..				-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..			1	-
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases					6	5
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..		1	-
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..		1	2
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	2	-
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..				-	-
	Totals	..	..			<u>88</u>	<u>90</u>

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities

The following Laboratories are utilised for the examination of specimens:-

Public Health Laboratory, Brighton.
Cuckfield Hospital Laboratory.
Public Analyst's Laboratory at Lewes.

I would like to express my thanks to the Directors of the above Laboratories for their assistance, particularly Dr. J.E. Jameson of the Brighton Public Health Laboratory for his helpful advice on many occasions.

Ambulance Facilities

Cases of infectious disease are removed by one of the British Red Cross Society's ambulances stationed at Haywards Heath Ambulance Station, Bridge Road, Haywards Heath.

Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases

Twenty-six beds are available at the Goddards Green Hospital for the treatment of cases of infectious disease, twelve of these beds are in a cubicle block and the other fourteen in a block consisting of two main wards and side wards.

A table on page 18 gives particulars of admissions during the year.

Smallpox

The South-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board state that cases of smallpox occurring in this district should be sent to the River Hospitals (Long Reach), Dartford, Kent.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

<u>Infant Welfare Centre:</u>	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill.	Every Thursday 2 p.m. - 4 p.m. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Thursday 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon (Toddlers only) Dr. attends each session.
	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Royal George Road, Burgess Hill.	Every Monday 2 p.m. - 4 p.m. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Tuesday 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon (Toddlers only)
<u>Clinics:</u>		
<u>Ante Natal</u>	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill.	3rd Tuesday 2 p.m.
	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Royal George Road, Burgess Hill.	1st and 2nd Tuesday 2 p.m.
<u>Relaxation Classes</u>	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill.	Every Wednesday 2.30 p.m.
	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Royal George Road, Burgess Hill.	Every Thursday 2.30 p.m.
<u>Diphtheria Immunisation</u>	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill.	1st Monday 2.15 p.m. - 3.30 p.m.
<u>Chest</u>	Haywards Heath Hospital.	Thursdays 9.30 a.m. (By appointment)
	Cuckfield Hospital	Every Thursday 2 p.m. Diagnostic
<u>Orthopaedic</u>	B.R.C.S. Centre, Paddockhall Road, Haywards Heath.	(Tuesday 9.30 a.m. - 1 p.m. (Dr. attends 2nd Tuesday (10.30 a.m. - 1 p.m.
		Wednesday 9.30 a.m. - 1 p.m. Friday 9.30 a.m. - 1 p.m. 2 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. (By appointment)
<u>Speech Therapy</u>	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill.	Tuesday 9.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. (By appointment)
	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Royal George Road, Burgess Hill.	Wednesday 1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. (By appointment)

Clinics (continued)

Child Guidance

<u>East Grinstead</u>	Moat Road.	Every Thursday (By appointment)
<u>Burgess Hill</u>	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road.	Every Friday 10 a.m. (By appointment)
<u>Lewes</u>	Castlegate House.	Every Wednesday (By appointment)
<u>Portslade</u>	Old Shoreham Road.	Tuesday 10 a.m. Thursday 10 a.m. (By appointment)

Eye Refractions
(School children)

Haywards Heath Hospital.	Every Friday (By appointment)
Sussex Street Clinic, Brighton.	Alternate Thursdays (By appointment)

Minor Ailments

E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill.	Weekdays (Mondays to Fridays) 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
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Dental

E.S.C.C. Clinic, Royal George Road, Burgess Hill.	By appointment
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School Clinic

E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill.	Dr. Waugh (By appointment)
E.S.C.C. Clinic, Royal George Road, Burgess Hill.	Dr. Waugh (By appointment)

* Family Planning

E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Boltro Road, Haywards Heath.	2nd and 4th Wednesday 2 p.m. - 4 p.m. Dr. each session (By appointment)
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* Sub-Fertility

E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Boltro Road, Haywards Heath.	1st Wednesday 2.15 p.m. - 3.30 p.m. Dr. each session (By appointment)
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Venereal
Diseases

Facilities available at the Royal Sussex County Hospital,
Brighton.

<u>Women</u>	Tuesday	4 p.m. - 7 p.m.
	Thursday	10 a.m. - 1 p.m.
<u>Men</u>	Monday	2 p.m. - 3 p.m. 4 p.m. - 7 p.m.
	Wednesday	9.30 a.m. - 1 p.m.
	Thursday	2 p.m. - 5 p.m.

<u>Men and Women</u>	Friday	11 a.m. - 12 noon -- New patients by appointment only.
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* These Clinics are provided by the Family Planning Association.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS

DISEASE	Total cases notified	Under 1 year	1 -	2 -	3 -	4 -	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 and over	Cases admitted to hospital	Total deaths
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	34	1	4	4	5	5	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	9	-	-	3	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	52	1	4	7	5	7	19	1	2	2	2	2	-	1

TUBERCULOSIS — NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1964

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

COMPARATIVE TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS 1952 — 1964

Year	New Cases		Deaths	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1952	7	4	-	-
1953	3	1	-	2
1954	10	1	1	-
1955	8	-	-	-
1956	3	-	1	-
1957	3	1	-	-
1958	10	1	-	-
1959	5	-	-	-
1960	3	-	-	-
1961	6	-	-	-
1962	-	2	1	-
1963	2	-	-	1
1964	-	-	-	-

GODDARDS GREEN HOSPITAL, HAS SOCKS

I am indebted to the Matron for the following particulars of cases admitted during the year:-

Disease	Cuckfield Rural District	Cuckfield Urban District	Burgess Hill Urban District	Other Districts	Total
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	1
Observation Dysentery	-	-	-	3	3
Diarrhoea and Vomiting	-	-	-	5	5
Diarrhoea, Vomiting and Carcinoma of Right Lung	-	-	1	-	1
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-	-	2
Observation Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	-	1
Measles	-	-	-	7	7
Whooping Cough (Contact) and Malnutrition	-	-	-	1	1
Mumps	4	1	3	7	15
Mumps and Orchitis	1	2	-	-	3
Submaxillary Adenitis	1	-	-	-	1
Chickenpox	5	-	-	3	8
Chickenpox and Mumps	1	-	-	-	1
Rubella	-	-	-	2	2
Observation Rubella	-	-	-	1	1
Infective Hepatitis	1	-	-	1	2
Observation Infective Hepatitis	-	1	-	-	1
Herpes Zoster	1	1	-	1	3
Herpes Zoster and Heart Failure	1	-	-	1	2
Scabies	1	-	-	-	1
Quinsy	-	-	-	1	1
Tonsillitis	3	-	-	-	3
Streptococcal Throat Infection	-	3	-	1	4
Streptococcal Throat Infection and Hay Fever	-	1	-	-	1
Pyocyaneus	-	-	1	-	1
Tuberculosis	2	2	1	8	13
Tuberculosis and Herpes Zoster	-	1	-	-	1
Tuberculosis and Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis and Asthma	1	-	-	1	2
Observation Tuberculosis	-	1	-	3	4
Total	27	13	6	46	92

The Cubicle Block allowed twenty-five different diseases, observation cases or diseases with complications, to be dealt with.

CASES ADMITTED TO FORTDOWN HOSPITAL, PORTSLADE

Disease	Cuckfield Rural District	Cuckfield Urban District	Burgess Hill Urban District	Total
Diarrhoea and Vomiting	2	-	-	2
Diarrhoea and Carcinoma of Right Lung	-	-	1	1
Observation Measles	1	-	-	1
Chickenpox and Herpes Zoster	1	-	-	1
Quinsy	1	1	-	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	1
Meningitis (H. Influenzae)	1	-	-	1
Observation Meningitis	-	-	1	1
Polyneuritis	1	-	-	1
Cerebellar Infarction	1	-	-	1
Anaemia, Iron Deficiency and Obesity	1	-	-	1
Total	10	1	2	13

REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SUMMARY OF VISITS CARRIED OUT

Dwelling-houses inspected - general	162
Revisits carried out	450
Visits in connection with Improvement Grants	271
Visits in connection with Aged Persons	13
Visits in connection with Water Supplies	7
Infectious Disease and Food Poisoning	31
Food Inspection	192
Food Premises	62
Movable Dwellings	26
Factories and Building Sites	10
Petroleum Acts	37
Smoke Inspections	6
Pest Infestations	9
Rats and Mice	67
Swimming Pool	5
Cesspools and Sewage Disposal	36
Defective Drainage	36
Shops Act visits	260
Pollution of Water Courses	1
Cinemas, etc.	3
Housing Survey visits including inspections	487
Animal Boarding Establishments	1
Noise Nuisances	1
Miscellaneous visits	40
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Total visits made by Public Health Inspectors	2213
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Total visits made by Rodent Operator re	
Rats and Mice Destruction	2723
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SAMPLES TAKEN.

Water (public supply):-	
Bacteriological	2
Bacteriological (Private well)	1
Swimming Pool - Bacteriological	1
Ice-cream - Bacteriological	11
Milk - Biological	16
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	31
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LICENCES ETC. ISSUED.

Licences to act as a slaughterman	4
Licence to keep a pet shop	1
Licences to store petroleum spirit	31
Caravans — Site licences	6
	<u>42</u>

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS
MEAT, MILK, ETC.

Number and type of Food Premises:

Supermarkets	2
Grocery and provision	35
Butchers	14
Fishmongers	6
Fruit and vegetables	9
Cakes, bread and confectionery	3
Sugar confectionery	16
Hotels, restaurants and cafes	7
Canteens, schools and institutions	19
Licensed premises	10
Off-Licensed stores	5
	<u>126</u>

Number and type of premises registered under Section 16
Food and Drugs Act, 1955:

For the manufacture of sausages	10
For the storage and sale of ice-cream	45
For the manufacture of preserved food	2
	<u>57</u>

Number of inspections carried out:

Ice-cream premises	2
Grocers shops	16
Cafes, restaurants, hotels	18
Butchers	2
Fishmongers	4
Confectioners	8
Greengrocers	5
Bread and cakes	1
Wine stores and licensed premises	2
Supermarkets	6
	<u>64</u>

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959:

Number of Distributors retailing in district	4
Number of Retailers registered for sale of bottled milk only	22

Milks direct from producers taken for Biological tests including Brucella Abortus:

Number of samples taken	16
Number satisfactory	13
Testing not completed owing to technological reasons at the laboratory	3

Ice-cream:

Number of samples taken	11
Number satisfactory (Grades I and II)	9
Number unsatisfactory (Grade III)	2

General Inspection of Foods:

During the year 269 lbs. tinned meat, 252 lbs. fish and 6 lbs. fruit were surrendered for the purpose of destruction, and certificates issued, mainly for the purpose of enabling claims to be made and stocks to be accounted for.

In addition, 5,644 items of foodstuffs were surrendered due to breakdown of refrigerated storage cabinets, damage by flooding etc., and general deterioration. Condemned food is taken to the refuse tip and buried.

Food Hygiene:

Regular inspections of all food premises were carried out during the year. It was found that hygiene standards were generally satisfactory and all premises now comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Three notifications have been received in respect of proposed installation of oil fired boilers for heating purposes at schools and institutions, and approval under the Act was granted in each case.

Observations have been carried out in the case of one chimney which had given rise to complaints, and following discussion and advice to the management the situation was considerably improved.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

The work of rodent control has continued satisfactorily under the care of Mr. S. W. Cook, Rodent Operator. Many infestations are reported by residents, and others are discovered during routine survey of the district.

During the year 771 infestations were reported and visits were made to 1,359 separate premises. The total number of visits and revisits for inspection and treatment was 2,723. One hundred and forty-two infestations of rats and 37 infestations of mice were found and treated, and 565 bodies were recovered. Private dwelling-houses are treated free of charge but in the case of business premises the cost of the work has been recovered.

The refuse tip has been regularly inspected but there has been no serious infestation. Three treatments have been carried out on the tip.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING

The cesspool emptying scheme has continued to work successfully during the year and 110 emptyings were carried out. This service has been carried out by the combined cesspool/gully emptying machine which the Council purchased in May 1963.

HOUSING

Unfit Houses.

Two houses were found to be unfit for human habitation and not capable of repair at reasonable cost. One house was tenanted and the other unoccupied.

Formal procedure under Section 16, Housing Act, 1957 was taken and an Undertaking accepted from the owner that the houses would not be used for habitation until made fit.

Subsequently the owner submitted a scheme for the repair and modernisation of both houses and applied for and was given an Improvement Grant. The work was satisfactorily carried out and the houses made fit, whereupon the undertaking was cancelled.

Improvement Grants.

A considerable amount of time was devoted to dealing with applications for Discretionary and Standard Grants, which were received in greater numbers than in any previous year. The Council through the Public Health Inspectors is doing everything possible to make these grants widely known and to encourage property owners to take advantage of them.

Twenty-three applications were received for Discretionary Grants and 10 for Standard Grants. Four applications were later withdrawn and 2 were refused.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Under this Act all shops, offices and railway premises in which persons were employed were required to be registered with the Local Authority. This registration had to be made between 1st May and 31st July, 1964. During early May registration forms were delivered to all offices and shops in the district and after a certain amount of follow-up work, all registration forms were duly returned.

Following registration systematic inspections of offices and shops was begun.

In the majority of cases, premises complied with the provisions of the Act. However, in one or two cases the heating arrangements were found to be inadequate. Following discussions with the management of these premises, the heating was improved, and the statutory minimum temperature maintained. A number of shops did not have a thermometer and/or suitable first aid kit. In all instances, letters were sent to the management concerned.

The systematic inspection of offices and shops will continue in 1965.

FACTORIES

On the Industrial Estate the erection of new factories has continued and there are now over 40 factories on this estate. Works of building construction have been inspected as time permits.

The required information in tabular form is as follows:-

1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	83	6	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	6	4	-	-
Totals	89	10	2	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Reme-died	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspec-tor	By H.M. Inspec-tor	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	2	2	-	-	-

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Number of Outworkers in August list required by Sect. 133 (1) (c)	Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
<u>Wearing apparel:</u>						
Making etc.	22	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There is only one public swimming bath in the Urban District, namely the open air swimming pool in St. Johns Park. This is owned by the Council and operated by its own staff. The pool measures 100 feet by 40 feet, the depth being from 2ft. 6ins. to 8ft. 6ins. The construction is of reinforced concrete, the walls being finished with green polished cement tiles and an area surrounding the pool is enclosed for the use of spectators and sun bathers.

The capacity of the pool is 132,000 gallons, and the circulating and filtration plant is capable of a complete turnover of the water in a period of six hours. The purification process consists of filtration, and aeration followed by breakpoint chlorination applied by a dosing mechanism to regulate the delivery of chlorine gas to the water. Water for initial filling and for topping up is obtained from the mains.

Throughout the season no difficulty was encountered in maintaining the water in a satisfactory physical and bacteriological condition. Regular tests for the presence of chlorine were carried out and a bacteriological sample taken showed very satisfactory results.

